

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Occasional rain. Temp. 43-53 (F.). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 43-53 (F.). Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. 43-53 (F.). Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. 43-53 (F.). Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. 43-53 (F.). Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. 43-53 (F.). Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. 43-53 (F.). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 43-53 (F.). WASHINGTON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 43-53 (F.).

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,954

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1972

Established 1887

2 Other Changes Announced

Richardson to Replace Laird

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (UPI).—President Nixon today began shaping his "new look" cabinet, shifting Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Elliot Richardson to head the Defense Department and naming Office of Management and Budget Director Caspar Weinberger to be HEW secretary.

The President also appointed Roy L. Ash to replace Mr. Weinberger in the cabinet-level post of director of the OMB.

The 54-year-old Mr. Ash, president of Litton Industries, Inc., is the only new face so far in Mr. Nixon's second-term cabinet. In 1959 he was named chairman of the President's Advisory Council on Government Reorganization, which first recommended setting up the OMB.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler told newsmen at Camp David, Md., where Mr. Nixon was working at the presidential retreat.

As the President has said, the next four years will be very exciting times for this nation, both domestically and internationally, and it is with full confidence and pleasure that he announces that these three people will be working with him in accomplishing all that remains to be done.

Mr. Richardson, 52, who became HEW secretary in 1970 after 16 months as under secretary of state, will replace Melvin R. Laird in the top Pentagon post. Mr. Laird, a former Republican congressman from Wisconsin, announced months ago his intention



Elliot Richardson



Caspar Weinberger

to quit as defense secretary at the end of Mr. Nixon's first term.

Mr. Richardson reportedly had told friends he wanted to remain as the head of HEW, but there had been speculation he would be shifted in Mr. Nixon's promised executive reshuffle.

The appointment of Budget Director Weinberger, 55, to become secretary of HEW was seen as a presidential effort to impose management and fiscal reforms on the high-spending government department.

With a 1973 fiscal-year budget of \$79 billion, HEW outstripped

the Pentagon, which is authorized to spend only \$76 billion in the same period.

Mr. Weinberger, former state finance director under California Gov. Ronald Reagan, was chairman of the Federal Trade Commission in 1970 before joining the White House "family" as deputy director, and then director, of the OMB.

President Nixon already has promised second-term "reforms" which will make government leaner, but... stronger.

Yesterday, he told reporters he (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Nixon Set To Meet Thieu Aide

He Talks Again With Kissinger

CAMP DAVID, Md., Nov. 28 (Reuters).—President Nixon conferred today with his special adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, and prepared for a meeting tomorrow with a South Vietnamese envoy during which he will outline the terms he wants Saigon to accept for a settlement of the Vietnam war.

Administration sources said the terms were likely to fall short of the demands outlined by South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Mr. Nixon worked at his mountain retreat here on the U.S. position in peace moves to be followed by Mr. Kissinger when he resumes his negotiations with the North Vietnamese in Paris on Monday.

Mr. Kissinger, who has had four meetings with President Nixon since he returned from Paris on Saturday, was in the White House in Washington today, but held a lengthy telephone talk with Mr. Nixon.

Thieu's emissary
Tomorrow, Mr. Nixon will confer with Nguyen Phu Duc, a personal emissary of President Thieu, who requested the meeting to relay his objections to the nine-point draft cease-fire accord reached by Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Duc last month, and which the United States itself is attempting to revise. Mr. Thieu, a Hanoi Politburo member, is the chief North Vietnamese negotiator.

Mr. Duc was believed to be carrying a brief expressing President Thieu's fear that the cease-fire draft would put South Vietnam at the mercy of Hanoi unless all North Vietnamese troops were withdrawn from the South.

There was speculation he would also try to arrange a meeting between Mr. Nixon and President Thieu. The South Vietnamese leader is reported to have lost confidence in Mr. Kissinger and to be anxious for an opportunity to personally convince the U.S. President of the correctness of his course.

Difficulties Noted
SAIGON, Nov. 28 (AP).—Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam was quoted today as saying the peace talks are facing difficulties.

Tin Song, a newspaper controlled by the presidential palace, said Mr. Lam told Vietnamese newsmen: "It is true that we have met some difficulties and we are in the process of finding a way to eliminate these problems."

By "we" he meant South Vietnam and the United States.

2 Yemens Initial Merger Accord

BEIRUT, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Presidents Saleh Rubaya Ali of South Yemen and Abdel Rahman Iryani of North Yemen signed an agreement in Tripoli today merging the two countries in one state to be called the Yemeni Republic, the Middle East News Agency said.

Sanaa will be the capital of the new state. The agency said that the two countries, which were engaged in sporadic border fighting in September, continued to withdraw their troops from the border region.



NEW FACES—Canada's Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau introducing Jeanne Sauve, minister of science and technology in his reshuffled cabinet.

First Woman Among 8 New Faces

Trudeau Makes 18 Changes In His Post-Election Cabinet

By Jay Walz

OTTAWA, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau announced yesterday 18 changes in a reconstructed cabinet following the Oct. 30 election in which his Liberal government was reduced to minority strength in the House of Commons.

Eight persons were brought into the 30-member cabinet to replace four ministers who lost election contests and four who withdrew for other reasons.

Among the new members was the first woman to sit in a Trudeau cabinet. She is Mrs. Jeanne Sauve, 50, a Montreal journalist and broadcaster who was appointed Minister of Science and Technology.

Alastair W. Gillespie, a former Science Minister, was promoted to Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, replacing Jean-Luc Pepin, who lost his seat from Quebec. Mr. Pepin played an important role in the continuing negotiations to resolve a number of trade disputes between the United States and Canada.

38 Seats Lost
As a rule, Canadian cabinet ministers are drawn from members of the government party in the House of Commons. In the election, Liberal members were reduced from 147 to 106, leaving a majority of seats in the 264-member Commons to opposition parties.

Twelve ministers, including a half dozen high-ranking ones, were retained. Among them was Mitchell Sharp, who has been Secretary of State for External Affairs for the last four years. Others included Paul Martin, the government leader in the Senate; Otto Lang, Justice Minister; and Donald S. MacDonald, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources.

Mr. Trudeau said at a news conference that his cabinet changes reflected the lessons he had learned in the Liberals' election setback.

"We intend to govern in a way that the Canadian people will see that we did understand their message in the election," he said. "We agreed to form a cabinet where the best man will be in the right place at this time."

He gave as an example his appointment of Donald Jamieson to replace the controversial Jean Marchand as Minister of Regional Expansion. During the campaign, opposition leaders "used the line," Mr. Trudeau said, that Quebec, Mr. Marchand's home province, had been favored by regional expansion grants.

Mr. Jamieson, a Newfoundland lawyer, will approach the job, Mr. Trudeau said, with the knowledge and understanding of a man from the depressed Atlantic provinces.

The cabinet faces the task of preparing a legislative program that will be challenged by the new Parliament, which convenes on Jan. 2. The loss of a vote of confidence at any time could bring down the government at once.

Trudeau to Visit Heath
LONDON, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Mr. Trudeau will visit Britain from Dec. 2 to Dec. 5 for talks with Prime Minister Edward Heath on East-West relations, European economic and security questions and Commonwealth problems. Mr. Heath's office announced today.

Dutch to Vote Today After A Long Crisis
By Clyde H. Farnsworth

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Fundamental changes in the structure of Dutch society are behind a political crisis in this country of 13 million, and few expect to see a resolution even after the general elections tomorrow.

"There is a feeling of discontent and frustration," said Joop den Uyl, leader of the Socialists, who, the polls suggest, will pick up a few seats reinforcing the party as the biggest in the Netherlands.

The Socialists are joined by 33 other parties fighting for 150 seats in the lower chamber of the Dutch parliament. The number of parties is one of the problems. Another is the breakdown of the traditional coalitions.

Both Mr. den Uyl and his rival, Frans Andriessen, leader of the Catholic People's party, which used to be the biggest, believe it will be very difficult for any post-election coalition to rule with a majority in the so-called Second Chamber.

"We could be on the brink of serious instability," Anthony Cuijpers, a young worker for the Catholic People's party, said.

In Belgium, a new outbreak of the linguistic quarrel between Dutch-speaking Flemings and French-speaking Walloons has just toppled the government of Gaston Eyskens.

Against the ferment in these pocket-sized kingdoms of northern Europe, the large West German electorate has just given Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democrats a convincing new mandate.

IRA Men Launch Offensive With Bombs, Rockets

BELFAST, Nov. 28 (UPI).—The Irish Republican Army began a widespread offensive in Northern Ireland today with bombs and Soviet-made RPG-2 rockets, the army said.

The blasts killed a soldier, a policeman and two young IRA activists. At least six civilians and 12 soldiers were wounded, an army spokesman said.

The RPG-2 anti-tank rockets, similar to those issued to the Viet Cong in Indochina, slammed into he said. Bombs caused damage or deaths in at least seven other places.

The deaths raised the toll in more than three years of sectarian violence in Ulster to 644 persons killed.

An army spokesman said the rockets were the first Soviet heavy weapons ever used by the IRA. Military sources said it could mean a major escalation in the strife.

One of the rockets killed a policeman when it plowed the steel shutters of a police station in the border town of Belleek. Another blew off the legs of a soldier driving an armored car in Lurgan. Seven other soldiers received lesser wounds from the projectiles.

A bomb killed a soldier in a supermarket being evacuated because of a telephone warning in Londonderry. Four other soldiers and six civilians were injured in other blasts.

The Ulster strike exploded today with apparently coordinated attacks against five police stations across the region. The rockets blasted gaping holes in the stations with rockets, then followed with ground assaults. All were beaten off.

"It looks as though the whole border has caught alight," an army spokesman said. "We're fighting gun battles from north and south of the border and are up to our eyes in it at the moment."

With Irish Premier Jack Lynch tightening up on the border and on the IRA down south, they must feel that their activities are going to be severely confined very soon, so what they're doing is coming out into the open," a senior army official said.

After the rocket attack at Belleek, gunmen fired at an army vehicle check point at Twickenham, 50 miles south of Londonderry, caused no casualties, the spokesman said.

Guerrillas fired two rockets from across the border at a police post at Strabane, 16 miles south of Londonderry, but caused no casualties.

An attack launched with two rockets against the police station at Crossmaglen, 30 miles farther east, followed the same pattern. A soldier was slightly injured before the attack was beaten off.

A single rocket fired at an army vehicle check point at Twickenham, 50 miles south of Londonderry, caused no casualties, the spokesman said.

The army said the gunmen fired two rockets and about 700 rifle shots at an army patrol sent to investigate an incident near a customs post between Banagher, in the Irish Republic, and Londonderry.

A single rocket aimed at an army post in the Old Park Road district of Belfast missed, but tore chimneys from the wall of an adjoining Catholic house.

Soldiers were fired upon at May. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

IRA Leader Accepts Tea, But No Food
His Wife Denies He Has Ended Protest

DUBLIN, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Irish Republican Army leader, Sean MacStiofain, drank a cup of tea and a cup of tea to keep from dying today, but his wife said he would, however, his 10-day-old hunger strike.

Mary MacStiofain said her husband accepted a drink of water from a Catholic priest after suffering a severe heart attack this afternoon. Later he drank a cup of tea.

"If he had not taken the drink, he definitely would have died this afternoon," Mrs. MacStiofain said. "The priest, the Rev. Sean McManis, said the IRA leader agreed to take the water after a communion wafer to avoid 'the bloodshed' his death might cause."

He said he rushed into Mr. MacStiofain's hospital room in the Irish Army's Curragh camp when he heard news. He found Mr. MacStiofain on the bed looking deliriously. "I love Ireland," he said.

Mrs. MacStiofain was sobbing in a chair.

Her 19-year-old daughter, who thought her father was dead, stood nearby in hysterics.

"I whispered in his ear that if he dies there is going to be serious bloodshed in the south of Ireland," she said.

"He has, it appears, now broken his hunger and thirst fast."

A government spokesman confirmed the priest's statement. He said Mr. MacStiofain drank a cup of tea after he received communion.

Since Nov. 19, Mr. MacStiofain, chief of staff of the IRA Provisional wing, started his hunger strike Sunday, Nov. 19, when he was arrested for belonging to an illegal organization. The IRA vowed to continue the fast until he was released.

Earlier, a statement from the Irish Department of Defense had said his physical status was unchanged and he was "mentally alert and lucid."

Mr. MacStiofain's supporters had said he was sinking fast and could die any time.

Seamus Shevlin, his lawyer, met Mr. MacStiofain today in the beleaguered military hospital to which he was flown Monday after an abortive attempt by eight gunmen to free him from a Dublin hospital.

Mr. Shevlin said Mr. MacStiofain was in "astonishingly good mental condition and exceptionally fit."

Premier Jack Lynch today repeated (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Japanese Airliner Crashes At Moscow, 42 Known Dead

MOSCOW, Nov. 28 (AP).—A Japan Air Lines DC-8 jetliner with 76 persons aboard crashed and exploded tonight just after taking off from Sheremetyevo Airport.

An airline spokesman said that 42 persons had been killed in the crash, 17 had survived and 17 were still missing.

The flight had originated in Copenhagen and was bound for Tokyo via Siberia after a stopover in Moscow.

The airline spokesman said that all but 10 of the 62 passengers and 14 crew were Japanese. Nine of the survivors are Japanese, the others Western, he said.

An American Embassy counselor said that two Americans are among the survivors receiving emergency treatment at Moscow's Botkin Hospital. He said that their identities were not yet known.

An Air India official who witnessed the crash said that the aircraft climbed to about 400 feet, then tumbled to the left and plunged to the ground.

"There was a huge explosion when it hit," he said.

Three JAI mechanics, who had serviced the four-engine aircraft in Moscow, said that they saw the break-out before the plane nosed toward the ground.

Inflation Hits Human Body

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (UPI).—The chemical value of the human body was once only 93 cents. But that figure is increasing, according to Chemical and Engineering News.

At current chemical prices, the publication said, the adult human body is worth \$350. Biochemist W.D. Noteboom, of the University of Missouri, has even better news.

Dr. Noteboom wrote in to explain that Chemical and Engineering News had failed to feed into the computer the chemical worth in a human body of his blood serum.

Dr. Noteboom said the serum is worth \$130 to \$170 a quart and would be worth "an absolute minimum of roughly \$650 per person."

Moderate Left-Wing Parties Do Well in Elections in Italy

ROME, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Italian voters today showed a tilt toward moderate left-wing parties in local election results that gave little comfort to the country's governing center coalition.

Gains by the Socialists, who were excluded from the government after last May's general election and were replaced by the right-of-center Liberals, appeared to indicate a tendency to return to center-left government.

The center-left alliance between the Christian Democrats, Italy's biggest party, and the Socialists lasted for 10 years until it collapsed early this year. But the Socialists are now hoping to oust the Liberals from the government and return to power.

Compared to the last general election, the Socialists increased their share of the popular vote—12.3 percent—by more than 3 percent, while the Liberals lost 0.3 percent to 2.8 percent.

The voting Sunday and yesterday to select 778 communal administrations, two provincial governments and two members of parliament involved about a tenth of Italy's 37 million registered voters.

The election took on national importance as the first test of public opinion since the general election, which showed a marked swing to the right, with the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement almost doubling its parliamentary seats.

The neo-Fascists, although doing better than in the last local elections a few years ago, fell below the peak of popularity they achieved in the general election. Their share of the vote dropped from 9.7 percent to 7.3.

The Communists, Italy's second largest party and the biggest Marxist movement in the West, fared no better. The combined

U.S. Will Draft Only 10,000 For First 6 Months of 1973

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird said today that fewer than 10,000 young men will be drafted in the first half of next year before draft authority expires and the armed forces shift to an all-volunteer basis on July 1.

Manpower specialists said that, depending how the draft calls were spaced next year, some of the 5,000 young men not called from the draft pool this year will be inducted during the first three months of next year. Beyond that, some experts predicted that young men in next year's pool with lottery numbers higher than 25 probably will not be called before the draft expires.

Mr. Laird said that there would be no draft calls in January and that the relatively small inductions would be spaced out between February and June.

Long-Range Plans
He also said he has done a long-range assessment on how to handle unfinished business at the Pentagon and possible further reorganization of its structure, which he will share in detail with his successor and with House and Senate committees.

The secretary stressed that in his opinion one prerequisite for success in the tough Defense Department job was to establish a relationship of "mutual confidence" with key congressional leaders. Mr. Laird has received high marks on Capitol Hill in this regard, especially when compared with former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara.

votes given to the Communist party both alone and on joint tickets with other left-wing groups showed a drop of about 3.5 percent compared to the general election.

The Christian Democrats, who have held power in Italy alone or in coalition continuously since World War II, lost 0.6 percent compared to the general election (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

2 Gunmen Caught in Germany After Freeing Two Hostages

TRIER, West Germany, Nov. 28 (AP).—Two young gunmen, who had released their latest hostage for ransom, were captured today following an all-night siege and a shootout between one suspect and the crew of a pursuing helicopter.

The gunman was wounded in the leg and the ransom money, 40,000 marks, was recovered, police reported.

The helicopter crew spotted the light-colored getaway car speeding along a Trier street about an hour after it had driven away from a gun shop where the two men had first held the owner's wife and then an exchange hostage for a holdout totaling nearly 24 hours.

Horst Reber, a 28-year-old newsman who had substituted for the gun shop owner's wife, was freed after Heinz Schwarz, interior minister of Rhineland-Palatinate, agreed to give the gunman the demanded ransom, the getaway car and safe conduct.

After their capture, Mr. Schwarz maintained that he had kept his word, because the capture was made by members of the federal border guard and not by his state police.



Gunman leaving shop with hostage, Horst Reber, in front of him yesterday in German town of Trier.

newspaper, entered the shop with his hands behind his head, to take her place as hostage.

He was released after the ransom payment and getaway arrangements were made.

The kidnappers parted after leaving Trier with "safe passage" through a police cordon. One continued on foot, the other turned

the car around and headed back in the direction of Trier. He was stopped near the city by a police car and surrendered without resistance.

After a short gun battle near Zeven, a small village west of Trier, border helicopter police overpowered the other gunman, who was shot in the thigh.

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Accidental U.S. Bomb Raid Kills 19 Civilians in South

SAIGON, Nov. 28 (AP)—A half-dozen American planes supporting South Vietnamese troops accidentally dropped several 500-pound bombs on a populated area south of Da Nang yesterday, killing 19 civilians and wounding 29, the U.S. Command announced today.

Field reports said about 10 bombs fell in the area, 2 1/2 miles west of the provincial capital of Hoi An and about 15 miles south of Da Nang.

"The cause of the accident is not known at this time," the U.S. Command said. "An investigation is being conducted."

The command said that two Air Force F-4 Phantoms and four Corsairs from Seventh Fleet carriers were involved.

It was one of the worst such incidents reported in several months. The command said it had no other details immediately available.

Meanwhile, North Vietnamese forces kept up their heavy artillery attacks on South Vietnamese troops trying to broaden

their area of control in Quang Tri Province, just below the Demilitarized Zone.

The Saigon Command reported another 800-round barrage against South Vietnamese Marines who have advanced to within a mile of the Cuu Viet Estuary. The command said that 31 marines have been killed and 161 wounded, most of them by artillery barrages, during the last four days of the drive.

Air Force B-52 bombers retaliated with nearly 50 strikes between noon yesterday and noon today, dropping more than 1,200 tons of explosives to the north, northeast, northwest and southwest of Quang Tri City.

The Stratofortresses made another 30 strikes in the southern panhandle of North Vietnam in the campaign to keep war supplies from moving southward.

The Cuu Viet Estuary, about seven miles south of the DMZ, was held as a defense line until late April after North Vietnam launched its offensive across the DMZ March 30.

The North Vietnamese invasion pushed the DMZ back 19 miles to Quang Tri, which fell May 1. The city itself was recaptured Sept. 16 after months of savage fighting, but the North Vietnamese still control most of the province.

Elsewhere, the U.S. Command reported that an Army OH-6 light observation helicopter was hit by ground fire in the Central Highlands, 11 miles northeast of Kontum City, yesterday. The command said that one American crewman was wounded slightly and the helicopter sustained light damage.

Laos Foes to Hold Unofficial Sessions

VIENTIANE, Laos, Nov. 28 (UPI)—The heads of the government and pro-Communist Pathet Lao negotiating teams agreed today to hold unofficial meetings to try to break a deadlock in the Laotian peace talks, a government spokesman said today.

At the close of the seventh formal session, the spokesman said that chief government negotiator Pheng Phongsavan made the proposal, accepted by Gen. Phoum Sipraseth, the chief Pathet Lao negotiator. No details were given on when the meetings would be held.

Hanoi-Moscow Aid Talks

MOSCOW, Nov. 28 (UPI)—A North Vietnamese delegation opened talks in the Kremlin today on future Soviet economic and military aid, Tass news agency said.



DUBLIN COMMENTARY—Mrs. Sean MacStiofain, wife of the alleged IRA leader, speaking of her jailed husband's transfer to an army base hospital. With her were Ruairi Brady (left), president of the Sinn Fein, and David O'Connell, its vice-president.

Priest Says Jailed Leader Of IRA Ends 10-Day Fast

(Continued from Page 1)

jected IRA demands for Mr. MacStiofain's release, saying they represented a direct threat to the government.

"The challenge to the institutions of the state is unmistakable, direct and deliberate, and the government has no option but to meet it," Mr. Lynch told parliament. "The consequences will not be of the government's making."

Mr. Lynch said Mr. MacStiofain would not be released on any ground, despite his hunger strike, because it would mean a defeat for the government.

"The issue now is nothing less than whether parliament, the courts, the law and the institutions of the state are to surrender to an unlawful organization," he said.

Police bodyguards were assigned to the country's leading politicians as a precaution against IRA attempts to kidnap them for hostages. Extra security measures also were ordered at airports and thousands of soldiers were placed on alert against street demonstrations in the towns.

The camp today was being encased in a circle of steel. An army spokesman said permanent barriers were being erected on at least 20 roads leading to it.

Hundreds of troops patrolled all roads. All vehicles were searched at check points.

Television journalist Kevin O'Kelly, jailed for three months for contempt of court for refusing to identify Mr. MacStiofain as a man he interviewed, was free on bail today pending an appeal against the sentence.

But Ireland was without newspapers as journalists struck for 24 hours in protest against Mr. O'Kelly's sentence.

Chad to Break Ties With Israel

PORT LAMY, Chad, Nov. 28 (Reuters)—The central African republic of Chad has decided to break off diplomatic relations with Israel, President Francois Tombalbaye announced today.

In a radio broadcast, the president said the presence of Israeli representatives in Chad jeopardized the security of the country and other African nations. He said the move demonstrated Africa's solidarity with Arab nations.

The president also announced Chad's decision to recognize the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government representing the Chinese people.

Soviet Rocket Used by IRA

(Continued from Page 1)

south of Sarabani, and in Belfast, but no one was injured, the army said.

An explosion virtually destroyed a house in the Bogside Catholic district of Londonderry. An army spokesman said troops and police found the bodies of two youths, mutilated beyond recognition, in the wreckage.

"They obviously rushed their plans through for this attack, and I think what happened was that a group of youths making bombs to push into the pipeline were making them too fast," an army officer said.

A second apparently premature bomb, which army ordnance experts estimated at 400 pounds exploded in a furniture truck and badly damaged a garage in the Londonderry city center. Five persons suffered shock and cuts from flying glass.

There was a telephone warning, but the caller incorrectly said the bomb had been left at Customs House Street, which is about 800 yards from the scene of the bomb, an army spokesman said.

Moderate Left Gains in Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

and 22 percent compared to the last municipal elections.

The Christian Democrats lost a seat in the Senate and in the Chamber of Deputies in the French-speaking region of Valle d'Aosta, where a by-election was called to replace two Christian Democrats who died in a car crash two weeks before the general election last May. Their names had remained on the ballot and they won posthumously.

The loss in the 315-seat Senate reduced the majority of the government parties to four.

Overall, the results showed that the Christian Democrats were holding their own, but appeared to indicate that Premier Giulio Andreotti's center coalition inspires little voter enthusiasm.

The government was in a position to assert that the ruling majority had gained in the poll, as the total share of the votes going to the four parties supporting the government in parliament increased to 48.4 percent from 47.8 percent in the general election.

But the gains were made entirely by the two left-leaning parties in the governing majority—the Social Democrats and the Republicans—both of which are traditionally identified with the center-left and decided to support the government because there appeared to be no alternative.

Take-Out Trade At Restaurant Goes Too Far

MIAMI, Nov. 28 (AP)—For the assistant manager of a fried chicken restaurant in Miami, a middle-aged man wearing a toupee and waving a gun has become a familiar figure.

"I knew why he was there. I just walked over and opened the cash register," Ronald Bushnell said last weekend after the same man hid up his shop for the fourth time in less than two weeks. "He was turning out to be my best customer," Mr. Bushnell said.

After the fourth robbery, however, Miami police arrested Maxwell Garland Roberts, 43, a recently paroled bank robber. He was arrested at a motel within walking distance of the restaurant.

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Dutch to Vote Today After A Long Crisis

Instability Expected
To Confuse Outcome

(Continued from Page 1)

was Roman Catholic; 40 percent Calvinist Protestant; and the rest had other religious or none. The religious blocs were the schools, the hospitals, the television stations and newspapers—and political parties as well.

Liberal Explosion

Then came an explosion of liberalism, an explosion of new ideas, an explosion of youth.

One sign was the leadership taken by the Dutch Roman Catholic bishops in the agreements announced by the late Pope John XXIII. The Dutch reforms, which later got the hierarchy into trouble in Rome, were spurred by the new spirit of questioning of the Dutch flock.

The making of censorship controls made Amsterdam into a city that was easily the rival of Cologne and New York as a center of pornography. Drugs were sold openly, even advertised.

Youth groups such as the Provos and the Kaboulers were able to get their representatives elected to city government posts and stimulate fresh thinking. Young married priests were openly saying mass.

This year, the 18 to 21-year-olds vote for the first time in the Netherlands, as they did in the United States, but the fresh disenchantment with the political system and sheer confusion over how it operates are expected to keep a lot of the youths away from the polling stations tomorrow.

The polls show a large abstention vote in the 18-21 group, and a high degree of uncertainty by all the electorate. Nearly one-third don't know for whom they will vote, as opposed to 15 to 20 percent in prior elections.

Four Main Groups

There are four main groups of parties represented in the parliament: progressive parties led by the Socialists, the three party religious parties (the Catholic People's party and two Calvinist parties), the conservatives and the extreme left.

The government fell in July when a conservative-oriented splinter group of the Socialists, a party called DS-70 (Social Democrats of 1970), resigned from a coalition with the religious parties over a dispute about fighting inflation.

After weeks of trying to repair the coalition new elections were finally called for November, only 18 months after the previous elections.

Catholic party chairman Dick de Zeeuw said that it is essential to broaden the base and change the names of the religious parties and to reduce the overall number of parties, if stability is to return to the political structure.

Coalition Sought

Mr. de Zeeuw would like to engineer a coalition with the Socialists, the three party religious parties and the Catholics and Socialists parties to maintain the two largest parties after the election.

Hans Ouwerkerk, the youthful secretary of the Socialists, said that the Socialists don't trust the Catholic party. Together, the two now have 74 seats in the 150-seat parliament, the Socialists 39, and the Catholics 35.

From the way the Netherlands looks, it is hard to tell that an election is taking place at all. For example, there are practically no posters. One of the few things the parties were able to agree on was a cutback in poster distribution to keep the country beautiful.

Russia Indicates
It Wants Better
Ties to Albania

MOSCOW, Nov. 28 (Reuters)—The Kremlin today indicated that it is eager to patch up differences with Albania.

The call for a resumption of diplomatic ties, broken since 1961, came in the government daily, Izvestia. A lengthy commentary recalled Soviet-Albanian cooperation in the 1950s and termed the present state of affairs between them "abnormal."

Apparently referring to Peking's likely interest in a continued estrangement, Izvestia said that such conditions could only be of advantage to "the enemies of socialism" and external forces completely indifferent to the Albanian people's national interests.

Earlier this month, a Soviet journal said that a resumption of diplomatic ties would be an important step toward a general recovery in Soviet-Albanian relations. Moscow's East European allies have maintained diplomatic and trade links with Albania.

The renewed Soviet overtures to Albania, made as Moscow-Peking relations appeared to be at a low point, suggested that Moscow was trying to take advantage of Albanian concern over Peking's rapprochement with the West, observers said.

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Ray L. Ash, named to high post by Mr. Nixon.

Nixon Names Richardson Defense Chief

(Continued from Page 1)

believed the American people, in re-electing him "were not voting to stand still but to go ahead with... imaginative change."

"I do not consider that election to have been an endorsement of the status quo," the President said. "The American people are never satisfied with things as they are... [they] want change, that works, not radical change, not destructive change, but change that builds rather than destroys."

Tendency to Coast

Mr. Nixon said there was a tendency "for an administration to run out of steam after the first four years, and then to coast and usually coast downhill."

The only way, he said, this "historical pattern can be changed is to change not only some of the players but also some of the plays."

Therefore, he said, his new administration "will have some new players [and] some new plays."

Toward this end, the President announced on Nov. 8—the day after his landslide re-election—that he was asking all presidential appointees to submit their resignations. It is a traditional resignation, but the special announcement at the time underscored Mr. Nixon's proclaimed dedication to change in his second administration.

The President has not yet disclosed whom he will name to replace George Romney as secretary of housing and urban affairs.

Only two of the original Nixon cabinet remain: Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Transportation Secretary John Volpe. There was some speculation today that Mr. Rogers might remain in his post for the second Nixon administration.

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34 at Helsinki Set Up Rules Of Procedure

Policy Speeches on
Security Start Today

HELSINKI, Nov. 28 (Reuters)—Delegates of 34 Western Communist and nonaligned nations today completed procedural arrangements for the current summit set up to plan a European security conference for next year.

Official policy speeches will begin tomorrow, with the Soviet Union, West Germany and France the first delegations to speak.

Informed sources said the 34 ambassadors reached quick agreement, at a short afternoon session, on the remaining three of 10 principles of procedure.

Agreement on the first principle, which had been the major stumbling block, was reached at the morning session, clearing the way for progress on the other points.

According to the revised English-language version issued following the afternoon meeting, the first principle is that "all states taking part in the consultations participate on a basis of sovereignty, as independent states, and in complete equality. These consultations will take place outside the military alliances."

Romania had insisted on some reference to independence from military alliances.

Some 55 countries immediately and separately began at 10:30 morning session. Poland, Luxembourg, Sweden and Norway are also expected to speak tomorrow.

The last three principles adopted by consensus are:

• That all meetings at the preparatory talks should be closed except when decided otherwise. Admission to the consultations will be limited to representatives of the participating states.

• It will be determined by consensus whether and, if so, how, documents or releases concerning progress of the talks will be made public.

• Procedural arrangements will be adopted by consensus and changed only by consensus.

U.S., Russia Set SALT Work Unit

GENEVA, Nov. 28 (UPI)—The United States and the Soviet Union today held the third meeting in their new round of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and set up a working group to discuss the supervision of agreement reached earlier this year.

Conference sources said the working group, which will start meeting this week, will deliberate the terms of reference for bilateral consultative commission to keep check on compliance with the SALT-1 accords.

These agreements limit each side to two anti-ballistic-missile sites, with each side comprising not more than 100 rockets, and put a five-year freeze on offensive intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Bonn Panel Recommends Cutting Army by 25 Percent

By Joe Alex Morris

report came at an embarrassing time. By proposing a one-third reduction in the number of active brigades, it appeared likely to prejudice current efforts to achieve a balanced force reduction in Central Europe.

FRANKFURT, Nov. 28 (UPI)—A panel of experts today recommended a restructuring of the West German Army—the largest NATO land force in Central Europe—which on paper reduces its standing forces by 25 percent.

The two-year study also proposed an ingenious bonus system under which drafters would get financial and other benefits, while those who do not want to serve could buy their way out of military duty.

It reflected the hopelessness of trying to meet rising costs and keeping the defense budget proportional to overall expenditures, while at the same time meeting NATO commitments at least on paper.

West Germany has, in principle, 54 brigades committed to NATO, of which 35 are actually operative. The new system would reduce the standing commitment to 24 full brigades, plus 12 cadre brigades.

These cadre brigades would be only 25 percent of full strength, and consist entirely of regular soldiers, while the full brigades would have a 40-60 ratio of regulars to conscripts. The rest of the paper strength of the cadre brigades would be made up of reservists, and could be brought up to full strength within three days.

In this way West Germany's commitment to NATO would be fully met, it only on paper.

The tax and bonus proposal on potential drafters met with sharp criticism. Four members of the commission, including two labor union leaders, rejected it as discriminatory.

Under the proposal, a young man who chooses not to do his 18 months military service would have to pay 1,500 marks. The draftee would get a similar bonus, plus educational and pension benefits.

In effect, those who could afford it could buy their way out of military service. If the government accepted the proposal, this may be too difficult a pill for Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democrats to swallow, dedicated as they are to greater, not lesser social equality.

The government reserved immediate comment on the report, saying it needed close scrutiny. Although the report stressed West Germany's intention to honor its NATO commitments, the

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run to fun and sun

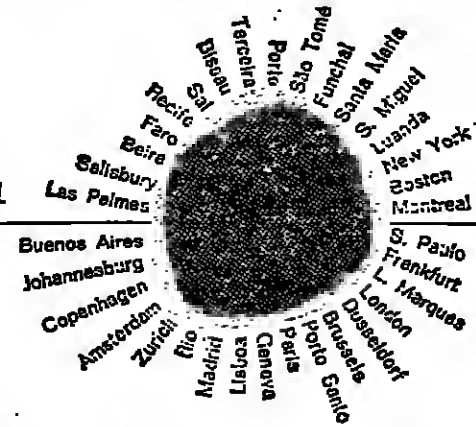


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O'Brien Seeking Third Term as Democratic Party Chief

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (NYT).—Lawrence F. O'Brien is aggressively, if not quite formally, campaigning for a third, consecutive term at the head of the Democratic National Committee. In the 12 weeks of maneuver to have Jean Westwood as party chairman, Robert Strauss of California and George Mitchell of Maine have won wider public attention and more identifiable names.

At among the nearly 300 National Committee members who vote on the chairmanship question on Dec. 9, by far the most effort has been on behalf of Mr. O'Brien, 55, a member of the "Irish Mafia" in 1960 and a central figure in party politics ever since.

Committee members have each received a letter from Mr. O'Brien on the party's future, a "concerned citizen" New York nominating Mr. O'Brien for re-election. Two or three phone calls from his side, during the Thanksgiving weekend, or mailed telegrams from 10 committee members proposing to draft him back to service.

Availability Clear

Mr. O'Brien, who orchestrated such a draft for his second term to the chairmanship in 1967, insists that he is not running the job but makes no secret of his availability. At his suite in the Sheraton Park Hotel, longtime aide, Stanley L. Greig, a former congressman from Iowa, has been making calls to the country for 10 days, every day, he sounded hopeful, not going to be cute with Mr. Greig said. "There's

a lot of support out there for Larry."

Mr. O'Brien's handbooks include his age, at a time when many Democrats want a fresh face, and active opposition from the most intensely pro-McGovern and anti-McGovern factions of the party.

Mrs. Westwood, whom Sen. George McGovern put in charge of the party when he won the presidential nomination in July, has indicated that she will not resign if Mr. O'Brien is to be her successor.

AFL-CIO Stance

But Mrs. Westwood's enemies at the AFL-CIO do not want Mr. O'Brien either, mainly because of the rulings he made as convention chairman that eased Sen. McGovern's nomination.

At the same time, the 10 signers of the mailed O'Brien telegram illustrate his substantial support among less-committed members of the National Committee. On the list, led by Don Anselmi, the party chairman in Wyoming, are state chairmen in New Mexico, Michigan and Delaware, and individual committee members from Nebraska, Vermont, Georgia and Maryland and two from New York: Theodore Martin of Brooklyn and Patrick Cunningham, the party chairman in the Bronx.

Further, in the Democrats' confusion and bitterness after defeat, Mr. O'Brien appears to have used his experience and finesse to advantage.

Candidacy Launched

Mr. O'Brien's lavish praise for Mr. Strauss, the former party treasurer, on this "Meet the Press" television interview program two weeks ago, helped launch the Texasan's candidacy, party figures note. But it was the split between Mr. Strauss and his AFL-CIO support, on one hand, and the Westwood-McGovern forces, on the other, that prompted the search for a compromise choice, such as Mr. O'Brien himself.

Mr. Mitchell, a Maine lawyer and director of Sen. Edmund S. Muskie's unsuccessful campaign for the presidential nomination, is still thought to have support as a compromise chairman.

Meanwhile, Charles T. Mannatt, the party chairman in California, is beginning to move openly for the job. Sen. Alan Cranston, D., Calif., said during the weekend that the 35-year-old Mr. Mannatt would be a "likely and strong candidate" for the national chairmanship if Mrs. Westwood retired.



CAMPUS UNREST—Student meeting at Southern University in New Orleans Monday calling for continuation of month-long boycott of classes following death of two students at sister campus in Baton Rouge. Southern University was supposed to open the same day, but few attended classes, while the Baton Rouge school is closed until Jan. 3.

Magee Assaults His Lawyer At Beginning of Murder Trial

By Philip Hager

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—Ruchell Magee leaped from his chair and struck his court-appointed attorney before startled prospective jurors in a tumultuous beginning to his murder-kidnaping trial here yesterday.

Later, despite protests from both the defense and prosecution, the judge announced his intention of sequestering the jurors and their alternates after they have been sworn in for what is expected to be a long trial.

Magee, 33, is a convict in San Quentin Prison, accused in connection with the courthouse killing of a judge. Angela Davis was cleared last June of charges arising from the same case.

Magee's attack on his attorney, Robert Carrow, came in mid-afternoon. The defendant had been removed from the courtroom in the morning when he persisted in arguing with Judge Morton R. Colvin, whom he called a "stupid dog."

The judge had denied a series of last-minute motions submitted by both Magee and Mr. Carrow—including another demand by Magee that Mr. Carrow be dismissed as his counsel.

Back in Court

As the afternoon session began, Magee, back in court, submitted two more handwritten documents to the judge, who said he would rule on them "at the appropriate time."

Judge Colvin, after another verbal exchange with Magee, turned to another matter, noting he would have to issue a bench warrant for the arrest of a prospective juror who had not yet appeared.

At the word "arrest," Magee, suddenly jumped toward Mr. Carrow, swinging a wild right hand that appeared to strike the attorney on the shoulder, knocking him to the floor.

"Arrest this son of a bitch," Magee exclaimed as he was seized by bailiffs and was led, shouting, from the courtroom. Mr. Carrow was unhurt.

Magee is charged in connection

Reporter Sent Back to Jail For Contempt

By Gene Blake

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 28.—Los Angeles Times reporter William T. Farr was sent back to jail yesterday for an indefinite contempt sentence after accusing two unnamed attorneys in the Manson murder case of again perjuring themselves in court.

Three prosecutors and three defense lawyers swore before Los Angeles County Superior Court Judge Charles H. Older that they had made no deal with Mr. Farr. They said he was free to tell where he obtained Manson case material released in violation of a court order.

But Mr. Farr told Judge Older that two of the attorneys had "implored and beseeched" him to disregard whatever waiver of confidentiality they might make.

He declined to say when it happened, or who the attorneys were. Sending Mr. Farr back to jail, Judge Older said it appeared that the reporter either was being a "martyr without a cause," or had made some kind of an "under-the-table" deal with the attorneys.

A "Star"

Mr. Farr took exception to the judge's remark about being a "martyr," calling it a "slur."

"It is a problem of personal conscience and professional ethics, not for the purposes of martyrizing," he told Judge Older. "I'm the one who knows, and you do not."

Mr. Farr's attorney, Mark E. Hurwitz, asked for a stay of execution of the sentence until this morning. The judge denied it and the reporter was taken immediately to the Los Angeles County jail, where he had spent 4 1/2 hours on Nov. 16. Mr. Hurwitz said he would ask the State Supreme Court in San Francisco to free Mr. Farr pending action on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

Judge Older said court orders restricting release of information by attorneys and court personnel in pending cases have become a "necessary accommodation" to preserve the rights of both a free press and fair trial.

He said Mr. Farr admitted he "set out deliberately to subvert the purpose" of such an order by soliciting persons to violate it in the Manson case.

Los Angeles Times.

Since 1967, More Americans See Themselves as 'Liberal'

By Louis Harris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (WP).—A poll of Americans holding a liberal or conservative political philosophy still overwhelmingly outnumber liberals in the United States, but a survey in the five years shows a steady away from the conservative point.

nationalwide cross-section of households was asked:

How would you describe your political philosophy—conservative, middle-of-the-road, liberal, radical?

Point

1967 1972

Conservative 33% 27%

Middle-of-the-road 39% 41%

Liberal 19% 23%

Radical 9% 7%

Change -6% +4% +4% -2%

Small, persons who view themselves as "conservative" or "middle-of-the-road" make up 69 percent of the public, outnumbering "liberals" or "radicals" by 2 to 1. This is down from 75 percent five years ago.

Responding, the combined "liberal" and "radical" percentage has risen from 15 to 22 percent. The shift is much more dramatic than has taken place in the past among the key groups in the population.

The following table shows groups that have become noticeably less conservative and liberal or radical, by their definition.

Conservative Middle-of-the-road Liberal Radical Not sure

South 1967 40% 31% 15% 2% 13%

1972 43% 36% 17% 2% 13%

Change +3% +5% +2% 0% 0%

Midwest 1967 38% 34% 14% 1% 13%

1972 42% 36% 14% 1% 13%

Change +4% +2% 0% 0% 0%

West 1967 35% 31% 14% 1% 13%

1972 38% 34% 14% 1% 13%

Change +3% +3% 0% 0% 0%

From 1967 to 1972 the South has gone more middle-of-the-road, while the East, Midwest and West have become more liberal. Persons over 50 have reacted sharply to the shift among younger persons in a liberal direction. Republicans are also more conservative than they were even in Barry Goldwater's heyday, and stand in contrast to both Democrats and independents, who have moved in a liberal and even radical direction.

Pentagon Papers Witness Freed

DEDHAM, Mass., Nov. 28 (AP).—Harvard Prof. Samuel L. Popkin, 30, jailed a week ago for refusing to answer questions before a federal grand jury investigating the release of the Pentagon papers, was released from the Norfolk County House of Corrections.

Prof. Popkin left the jail in the custody of his wife and his attorney, William Homans.

Mr. Homans said that he was notified earlier today by the U.S. attorney's office that the federal grand jury was out of session and that Prof. Popkin could be freed.

Prof. Popkin faced a contempt of court order requiring him to be in custody for up to 18 months, or until the grand jury was disbanded.

U.S. Consumers Union Urges That Marijuana Be Legalized

By Peter Osnos

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (WP).—Consumers Union, the independent, nonprofit organization known for its testing and rating of U.S. commercial products, is advocating the complete legalization of marijuana.

"It is much too late to debate the issue," CU said at the conclusion of a lengthy report on drug use in the United States which was published yesterday. "Marijuana is here to stay. No conceivable law enforcement program can curb its availability."

As envisaged in the report, all existing state and federal laws on marijuana would be repealed and new ones enacted regulating the "cultivation, processing and orderly marketing" of the drug.

The transition and continued research into marijuana's long-range effects would be under the supervision of a national commission.

The recommendation puts Consumers Union at the forefront of the drive to revise marijuana laws.

Law Change Urged

A presidential commission, the American Bar Association and the American Medical Association agreed this year that present criminal laws pertaining to use of marijuana are too stringent. But all the reforms they proposed would keep the drug classified as an illegal substance.

A spokesman for the Drug Abuse Council here, which is funded by the Ford Foundation, said that CU apparently is the first organization of national stature to urge legal legislation.

"The report looks very good, very thorough," said Dr. Thomas

U.S. Navy Says 5 Hurt in Racial Fight

HONOLULU, Nov. 28 (UPI).—The U.S. Navy reported yesterday there had been a fight between about 130 black and white sailors Saturday night at a Navy base on Midway Island in the Pacific.

A spokesman at Pacific command headquarters here said four whites and one black were injured in the melee at a recreation area.

The fight was broken up after about 30 minutes, the spokesman said. "Although the incident apparently was based on racial differences, no specific cause was immediately identified," the spokesman said.

On narcotics, the report urges whatever steps are necessary to eliminate the existing black market.

West Virginia Liquor Stores Are Struck by 'White Lightning'

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 28 (AP).—The state of West Virginia has gone into the business of selling moonshine.

The state Alcohol Beverage Control Commission has stocked several of its stores with two brands of old-fashioned white corn whiskey "guaranteed to be less than 30 days old."

"One of the main reasons we decided to put it on the shelves," said an official, Richard Barber, "is that many people just like the taste of moonshine. We had quite a bit of demand for it."

The two brands sold in about 60 stores are Booneshine, a 100-proof whiskey made in Cincinnati, and Georgia Moon, an 86-proof variety made in Georgia.

"It's distilled just like regular whiskey," Mr. Barber said. "The big difference is that white whiskey isn't put in charred barrels to age. Supposedly the longer whiskey ages, the smoother it gets."

Mr. Barber reported that sales are brisk, averaging 70 cases a month of both brands. Although the legal moonshine costs about twice as much—\$4.41 a fifth—as illegal "white lightning," Mr. Barber said that it had one advantage over home brew. "That stuff can make you blind or kill you."

Permits Tougher to Get

Rome Police Tighten Controls On Residence by Foreigners

ROME, Nov. 28 (NYT).—A recent crackdown is making it tougher for Americans and other foreigners to remain here beyond the three-month grace period that Italian authorities automatically grant to visitors from abroad.

This new policy, which has led some U.S. citizens to suspect anti-Americanism, is designed officially to curb terrorism, drugs and illegal labor practices and may be part of an attempt to strengthen the image of the Italian police.

Foreigners accustomed to Italy's earlier "open-door" policy are finding it harder to renew their residence permits. Others, who had never bothered to apply for the permits at the foreigners office—where a 9 a.m. appointment usually means a four-hour wait—have been politely asked to leave the country, sometimes within a matter of days, when chance has brought them into contact with the law.

This is a sharp change from the relaxed manner with which the laws previously were applied. Sanctions were rarely imposed when a foreigner "forgot" to renew his permit or when police encountered one of the estimated hundreds, some of whom had been here as long as 10 years.

Shorter Permits

Margo, an English resident with a small private income, said, "The atmosphere has really changed. Now they want to see bank statements proving you can support yourself and they give only three-month permits instead of the longer ones once issued."

An American screenwriter who has lived here for eight years but let his permit lapse three years ago when mistakenly informed that registration at Rome's Vital Statistics Bureau made it unnecessary, got into trouble when police asked his wife for her papers after a minor traffic accident.

"We were given 10 days to leave the country," he said, "even though our children were born here. I was amazed, since unlike many Italians I had always paid my taxes just to avoid this kind of thing."

The screenwriter, a former Hollywood actor, said that the experience was harrowing. "The police were really tough," he recalled. "They said Italy had been too liberal in the past. One official told me, 'We have to send everyone away, fathers, mothers, children, everyone,' and they turned me down on a long-term work permit because I'd let things slide for three years."

Arrive as Tourists

It is the work angle, in fact, that has gotten many Americans into trouble. "A lot of foreigners come here as tourists," said Augusto Legro, Rome's deputy police chief, who heads the foreigners office, "and then stay on and take jobs. According to our laws, work permits must be obtained at Italian consulates abroad and we are, therefore, asking such individuals to go home and do things the right way before returning."

Mr. Legro says anyone who can support himself and is not a "public security risk" is welcome, but in many cases self-sufficient Americans living here for years reportedly have been refused new permits.

"Controls have been tightened," a high Interior Ministry official close to the present minister, Mariano Rumor, admitted, "but are not aimed at any national group. Recent incidents con-

vinced us to apply existing laws more thoroughly and," he added, "they have probably been applied too mechanically."

The recent incidents troubling police include problems caused by illegal African and Asian laborers and foreign terrorists who use Italy as a base.

Strikes in Italy Disrupt Phones, Mail and Banks

ROME, Nov. 28 (AP).—Italy's postal and telegraph workers went on a 24-hour nationwide strike today and other walkouts closed banks and disrupted state-controlled telephone companies.

The 180,000 striking postal and telegraph workers sought more jobs and modernization of the postal service. Letters piled up in post offices, where mail already had been backlogged by local walkouts.

Long-distance calls and some international services were slowed by the telephone workers' strike over a new contract.

Banks in many cities were closed for a second successive day in disputes over new contracts. The strike hampered the cashing of paychecks traditionally given to Italians on the 27th of the month.

In another labor dispute ground personnel at Leonardo da Vinci International Airport outside Rome struck for three hours. The walkout delayed flights.

U.S. Plane Hijacker Gets Life in Prison

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 28 (AP).—Frank Markoe Sibley Jr., who hijacked a jetliner on Aug. 18 and demanded ransom money for war-crippled children in Vietnam, was sentenced to life in prison yesterday.

U.S. District Court Judge Morrell Sharp, however, made the sentence contingent on the outcome of a three-month study of Sibley's background and physical and mental condition.

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Army Chiefs Fail to Agree On Kashmir

Indian and Pakistani Generals Hold Talks

NEW DELHI, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—The Indian and Pakistani army chiefs of staff today failed to resolve the dispute surrounding a truce line in divided Kashmir and decided to refer the issue back to their governments.

A joint statement said that, in talks lasting more than three hours, Gen. Sam Manekshaw of India and Lt. Gen. Tikka Khan of Pakistan discussed various ways of settling the dispute.

But they differed over the interpretation of a clause in the Simla peace agreement signed by both countries last July.

The Indian Army leader spent six hours in Lahore, Pakistan, today for his first meeting with his Pakistani counterpart. Talks at a lower level had stalled.

Singh's Viewpoint

Indian Foreign Minister Swarn Singh told Parliament earlier this month that meetings between ministers might have to be held if the chiefs of staff could not make progress.

The latest failure to break the deadlock, which has persisted for more than a month, has dealt a severe blow to prospects for an overall agreement.

Hopes for progress on Kashmir's division had been boosted in recent days when India and Pakistan announced that they were to release a number of prisoners of war and women and children held since the war last December.

At issue is a piece of territory, known as Thaku Chowk, which is one and a half square miles in area.

Occupied by Pakistan last December, it lies in the Indian portion of Kashmir, but opposite the Pakistani state of Punjab.

India to Free 540 POWs

NEW DELHI, Nov. 28 (UPI).—India will release Friday the Pakistani war prisoners captured on the western front, the Foreign Office announced today.

It said all 540 prisoners will be handed over to Pakistani officials at the Wagah border post, about 300 miles northwest of here. Pakistan has said that a total of 91,000 war prisoners are held by India.

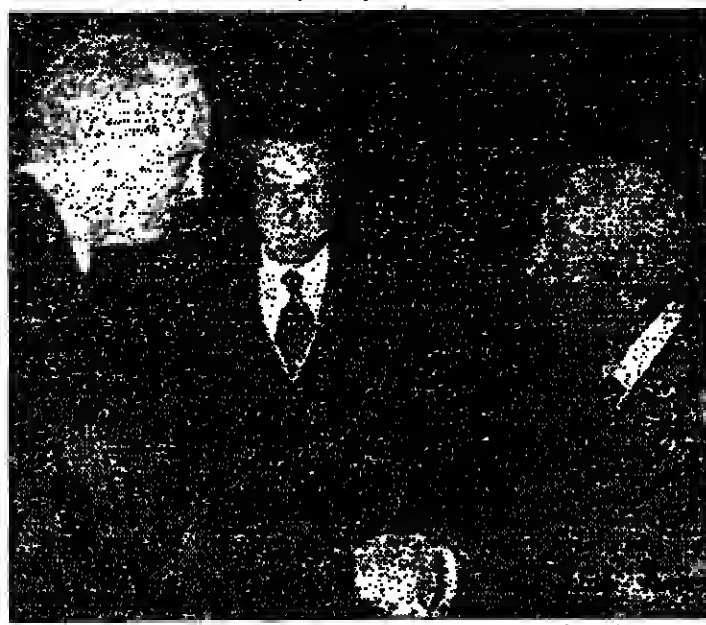
Pakistan announced yesterday it will return all 617 Indian prisoners of war Friday at Wagah.

Brezhnev, Kadar Continue Talks

BUDAPEST, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Leonid I. Brezhnev, Soviet Communist party chief, today canceled a scheduled visit to one of Hungary's most modern railroad engine plants to continue political talks with Hungarian leaders.

Mr. Brezhnev, who arrived here yesterday on a goodwill visit, conferred with Janos Kadar, Hungarian Communist party leader, while other members of the Soviet delegation visited the factory at Gyor, 128 kilometers west of Budapest.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko also met with his Hungarian counterpart, Janos Peter.



BIENVENIDO—Britain's Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home (left) being greeted by Gen. Francisco Franco at Madrid's El Pardo Palace yesterday as Spanish Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo looks on.

Britain, Spain Agree to Extend Talks Over Gibraltar Dispute

MADRID, Nov. 28 (AP).—Britain and Spain agreed today to continue talks on the Gibraltar dispute. Both sides acknowledged for the first time that the talks might lead to negotiation.

A joint communique said Sir Alec Douglas-Home, British Foreign Secretary, and Gregorio Lopez Bravo, the Spanish Foreign Minister, would meet again, in London in April, to discuss the long-standing dispute.

The communique said the two had a "wide-ranging discussion" during Sir Alec's 30-hour visit in Madrid and added:

"They concentrated on a broad examination of the question of Gibraltar in a constructive spirit and decided to continue working at the same level, on this question, which has not yet reached the stage at which formal negotiations might begin."

Informants cautioned that any real progress toward negotiations was still far in the future. Spain has said it will refuse to negotiate its claim to sovereignty of "The Rock," and the British have said they will not surrender it without democratic guarantees for the Gibraltarians.

Obituaries

Princess Sibylla of Sweden, 64, Mother of Crown Prince

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Princess Sibylla of Sweden, 64, died today, the royal court announced. She had been ill for some time.

Princess Sibylla, one of Sweden's richest women and the mother of Crown Prince Carl Gustaf, was born in the German duchy of Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha. She married Prince Gustaf Adolf, the son of the present king, in 1932.

The prince died in a Copenhagen air crash 15 years later. The princess was Sweden's second wife of King Gustaf VI Adolf, died seven years ago.

Princess Sibylla lived a secluded life and complained to a journalist recently that she felt that the people of Sweden had never accepted her.

"Perhaps because I am a foreigner," she said in one of the few interviews she granted. After 40 years in Sweden, she still spoke with a German accent.

The princess had surgery for an abdominal cyst earlier this year. King Gustaf Adolf announced tonight that he has canceled his traditional palace dinner for the Nobel Prize winners on Dec. 11 because of Princess Sibylla's death. He will present the diploma and medals as usual at the Nobel award ceremony on Dec. 10, the court said. The king also

declared an official court mourning period of three weeks.

Harvard Brian

SHOREHAM, England, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Harvard Brian, 96, often called "the forgotten man of English music," died today.

Mr. Brian was an extraordinarily prolific composer. He wrote 21 symphonies, five operas and much choral music. But he spent most of his life in obscurity and poverty. He once sold his furniture to buy music paper.

He was named composer of the year in 1971 by the Composer's Guild. Two symphonies have been recorded for issue next year. Mr. Brian was hospitalized recently after a fall at his home, shortly before a television program on his life and work was presented.

Harold V. Bozell

LARCHMONT, N.Y., Nov. 28 (UPI).—Harold V. Bozell, 86, retired president of General Telephone Corp., which became General Telephone Electronics Corp., the second largest telephone company in the world, died yesterday at New Rochelle Medical Center near here.

Mr. Bozell was president from 1940 to 1951. The corporation changed its name in 1959 following a merger with Syntex Electric Products Inc.

2 Old Soldiers In Argentina Swap Jibes

Lanusse and Peron Argue Army's Status

By Lewis H. Dinguio

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Which has the grander army, Argentina or neighboring Paraguay?

Two old Argentine soldiers, President Alejandro A. Lanusse and former President Juan D. Peron, have put the question to the public in the latest phase of an effort at political reconciliation here.

In a weekend press conference, Mr. Peron, 77, told a Paraguayan newspaper that the army of his homeland nation is "the most glorious of all the continent."

Mr. Peron's affection for Paraguay goes back to 1955, when it sheltered him following his ouster from the presidency in a military coup.

President Lanusse, 54, who is also commander-in-chief of the army, sent telegrams yesterday to all units declaring his "profound displeasure" at Mr. Peron's slight on "the noble tradition of all American armies."

No Formal Action

Mr. Lanusse said that the army would take no formal action against Mr. Peron since he had been sacked from his files long since.

Informed of Mr. Lanusse's telegram, Mr. Peron replied: "I'm a general in the army of Paraguay and I do not believe there is any general who does not believe his own is the most glorious."

Mr. Peron began his political career as a colonel and had himself promoted to general only to lose the title with the presidency in 1955. His admirers still call him "the general."

Part of the effort at reconciling the armed forces and followers of Mr. Peron consisted of restoring the former dictator's rights. Closing one for statutory rape, have been dropped, but the army commission was not restored.

The Paraguayan generalship is honorary, as is the passport of the same name with which Mr. Peron traveled from exile in Spain.

Whether or not Paraguay's army is glorious, it was the victor in the last South American conflict, Paraguay defeated Bolivia in the Chaco War of 1935.

Argentina's army of 80,000 men is more than four times as big as Paraguay's. The only armed conflicts of the Argentine forces in this century have been against internal enemies or between its own factions.

Mr. Lanusse's highly publicized telegram was an obvious appeal to the intense nationalism here. But whether this nationalism extends to total defense of the country is unproven. A public opinion survey several years ago found the citizenry put generals way below businessmen or politicians when ranking esteem.

U.K., Iceland Halt Talks on Fishing

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Ministerial talks between Britain and Iceland on the 50-mile limit fisheries dispute broke up without agreement here tonight.

Both sides agreed to keep in touch with a view to possible further discussions. "The problems involved were thoroughly discussed but no solution was found," a joint communique said.

The talks were aimed at finding an interim solution to the dispute, which arose over Iceland's unilateral declaration extending its fishing limits from 12 to 50 nautical miles on Sept. 1. Britain and West Germany maintain that the new limit is against international law and their travelers have defied it.

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TOKYO TALES—With the holiday season approaching, department stores the world over are putting up their colorful, illuminated displays. This one, a picture of a girl from Hans Christian Andersen's "Match Girl," is right on a corner in the Ginza.

Action to Bar French A-Tests Pledged by Australian Leader

SYDNEY, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Australian Prime Minister William McMahon, with only four days left before Australia's federal election, today pledged direct action to end French nuclear tests in the Pacific.

Mr. McMahon said in a radio broadcast that the Australian government wanted not only the French nuclear tests to stop, but Chinese tests as well.

"We don't like them, we don't want them, and every kind of influence that we can bring to bear through the United Nations or through our own direct efforts will be made," he said.

"I hope that the French will listen to reason and will abandon any prospect of tests next year. We can approach the French government and we can try and induce them to realize, as I believe other governments should be trying to induce the People's Republic of China, to abandon these tests as contrary to international interests, contrary to the interests of the people of the world."

In Paris, however, the French Defense Ministry today denied recent reports that it was planning new nuclear tests in the Pacific. The statement was in answer to statements by Norman Kirk, prime minister-elect, after the Labor party's victory in Saturday's elections in New Zealand.

France conducted three or four nuclear tests in the Pacific last summer, but there was no announcement either at the start or the end of the series.

In Wellington, Mr. Kirk said yesterday that if France continued nuclear testing in the Pacific he would send a frigate to the test area with at least one cabinet minister aboard.

Mr. Kirk said tonight he doubted whether France would retaliate against New Zealand if his government took a tough line against the tests. He was commenting on a report from the New Zealand Press Association's London correspondent quoting informed sources in Paris as saying that France would almost certainly take retaliatory action if the new Labor government pursued a tough line.

Italians Free American After Trial as Spy

BOLZANO, Italy, Nov. 28 (AP).—James Liebling, a former U.S. Army officer, was convicted today by a Bolzano court of illegal possession of confidential documents and sentenced to five months and 10 days in jail.

The court, however, pardoned Liebling and ordered that he be released from the Bolzano prison where he was taken after his arrest on July 31.

Liebling, 26, of Trenton, N.J., was arrested near a missile site at Sciaev, a few miles from this northern Italian town.

Police said they found sketches and photographs of NATO missile bases in northern Italy in Liebling's car. The American contended he had a hobby of collecting information on military fortifications.

Italian authorities dropped initial charges of espionage and of violating Italy's Secret Acts, crimes providing up to life imprisonment.

S. Africa Sends Kidnapped Man Back to Lesotho

PRETORIA, South Africa, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—The Foreign Affairs Department admitted today that four South African policemen entered Lesotho to arrest a Cape Town African wanted in connection with alleged conventions of the Terrorism Act.

Herbert Fanele Mhale was returned to Maseru, Lesotho, today by three South African policemen following complaints from the Lesotho Foreign Affairs Ministry yesterday about his removal to South Africa.

A Foreign Affairs Department spokesman here said that four South African policemen had gone into Lesotho "in a spirit of over-zealousness." With the aid of Lesotho police, they had apprehended Mr. Mhale and taken him back to South Africa, the spokesman said.

Before he imposed martial law throughout the country Sept. 22, President Marcos, 56, had been accused of trying to introduce a parliamentary system in which he could remain in power as premier.

The convention has been working since June of 1971 on redrafting the old constitution, adopted in 1960.

First Executions Since '69

Two Are Guillotined in France As Pompidou Bars Clemency

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Two men were guillotined at dawn today for the murder of a police guard and nurse at Clairvaux prison last year. Their executions were the first in France since 1969.

They were also the first executions under President Georges Pompidou, following indications early in his term that he would abolish the death penalty. He had granted clemency to five convicted murderers and today saved a sixth man from the guillotine. The two men became the 19th and 20th guillotined in France since 1964.

The two men, executed at La Santé prison, were Claude Buffet, 35, and Roger Bontems, 26, who were sentenced to death last June in Troyes, in eastern France, nine months after an escape attempt from Clairvaux. During the attempt they held the prison guard and nurse hostage and were found with their throats cut when guards finally broke in.

During the trial, Buffet was found guilty of the actual murders, while Bontems was convicted of complicity. Buffet attracted considerable attention at the trial when he publicly declared the death penalty "infamous and the court, he would kill again if he did not get it and told the director of French prisons that he regretted he couldn't cut the prison director's throat, too.

"Crucel Revenge" During the trial, Buffet was described by psychiatrists as "cruel, perverse without any moral sense, extremely dangerous and feeling a desire and need to kill." During that time, he had been in prison for 10 years.

One of his attorneys, described him as having "lost all taste for living." The attorneys of the two men present at the executions today, vigorously renounced the death penalty. "I find it particularly regrettable," said Henry Crauste, the second lawyer, "because the second lawyer, because the judgment of Buffet's suicide wish."

Mr. Crauste particularly condemned a public opinion poll published in the newspaper France-Sol three days ago that showed 63 percent of those polled now favored the death penalty, with only 27 percent opposing it. He said the poll was not a fair reflection of public opinion.

Mr. Crauste was implying that with national elections due early next year, Mr. Pompidou would be subject to the pressures of popular opinion. Actually, the

condemned men, in accordance with French practice, led to the guillotine in the prison courtyard within seven minutes of their execution.

Mr. Pompidou granted one of clemency today to coincide with the executions. The sentence of Mr. Bontems, 26, was commuted to a term of 10 years in prison. Mr. Buffet, 35, was sentenced to death only last month.

Still to be decided is the fate of Guy Chaurouff, convicted of killing a prison guard in St.-Paul prison last year and condemned to death only last month.

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Pompidou Backs New Move To Stop Inflation in France

PARIS, Nov. 28 (UPI).—President Georges Pompidou has endorsed a set of measures aimed at halting France's soaring prices, government officials said today.

"The measure will be announced Dec. 4 after the weekly cabinet meeting. They will entail restrictions on credit facilities to make money more expensive. The government also will cut the value-added tax on a number of food items to make food cheaper, officials said.

The government also may order commercial banks and lending institutions, which finance purchases of household goods and commodities, to keep additional sums of money from the market in the form of compulsory deposits, officials said.

The government already has increased to 33 percent the compulsory deposit requirement—the

money that banks must deposit with the Bank of France which carries no interest. The government announced today that in spite of early forecasts, the price index rose by 3.9 percent in October, a record rise for the month.

Runaway prices have sparked series of strikes across the country, hitting railroads, steel mills, farms, hospitals, newspapers, broadcasting stations, theaters.

Meanwhile, as postal and broadcasting employees prepared a round of strikes Thursday and Friday, the Communist party and the Communist-led "front" newspaper, "L'Humanite," issued frontpage editorials that French men must give full backing to the front in the general elections next year to do what it called a policy "that makes France richer and rights government services have to cut inquiries across the country to try to measure the extent of the united Communist-Socialist opposition.

New Constitution For Philippines Passes Key Vote

MANILA, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—A draft constitution that will enable President Ferdinand Marcos to stay in power indefinitely passed its vital second reading in the Philippines Constitutional Convention, a spokesman said today.

The draft was approved with minor changes after a marathon session of the 300-member convention lasting into last night, the spokesman said.

The third and final reading is expected to take place tomorrow. Convention sources said it will be a mere formality, and the draft constitution, providing for a switch to a parliamentary system of government, will be signed Thursday.

The draft carries a provision for incumbent President Marcos to head an interim National Assembly after the Philippine people ratify the constitution in a referendum Jan. 15.

The president was barred under the presidential form of government from seeking re-election when his second four-year term expires next year.

Before he imposed martial law throughout the country Sept. 22, President Marcos, 56, had been accused of trying to introduce a parliamentary system in which he could remain in power as premier.

The convention has been working since June of 1971 on redrafting the old constitution, adopted in 1960.

Clairvaux murders had reverse earlier opinion polls that showed the majority of Frenchmen opposed to the death penalty.

One of Bontems's attorneys, Robert Badinter, also protested the executions. He said that Bontems had shown "considerable courage this morning," especially since he was convinced he would be granted clemency." Mr. Badinter said he would "never admit that in France, in 1972, saw the execution of a man, the court ruled, never had killed anyone."

Admitted Killings There had been speculation here that Mr. Pompidou would grant clemency to Bontems and Buffet to help him break out of prison. Buffet, who already had served a life sentence for a 1970 murder of a young woman, admitted killing both the guard and nurse.

But Mr. Pompidou indicated a new conference 14 months ago that safety within prisons would influence his decisions, and Bontems's case he appeared to have decided that complicity in the breakout-murder warranted same penalty as the actual murders.

"These executions would apply to indicate that the president thought our penitentiaries are capable of guarding the prisoners," said Mr. Crauste. "It is an error. There were men capable and I met some this morning—of lack of care of Buffet."

Mr. Crauste described the so-called "horrible" executions as "cruel, perverse without any moral sense, extremely dangerous and feeling a desire and need to kill." During that time, he had been in prison for 10 years.

One of his attorneys, described him as having "lost all taste for living." The attorneys of the two men present at the executions today, vigorously renounced the death penalty. "I find it particularly regrettable," said Henry Crauste, the second lawyer, "because the second lawyer, because the judgment of Buffet's suicide wish."

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Humphrey Says Russia Will Cut Wheat Purchase

MOSCOW, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Robert H. Humphrey, U.S. ambassador here, said today that the Soviet plans no more "major" U.S. purchases in the immediate future, but will continue to buy livestock fodder.

He made the statement following a two-hour meeting with Agriculture Minister Vladimir Malashkevich. Also present were Sen. Henry Monr, R., Okla., and Rep. S. Rosten, D., Wis.

"We planned him down the subject," Sen. Humphrey said. "The minister indicated planned no more major purchases of bread wheat in the immediate future but would continue to buy hard grain feed."

The former vice-president arrived here yesterday east of talks on trade and culture, said Mr. Humphrey. He qualified his remarks by that the prediction was his own opinion and that Trade Ministry officials make the final decision amounts to be purchased.

"Mr. Malashkevich gave me the impression that the price is reasonable, and that corn for livestock will be basis of our future long-term relationship."

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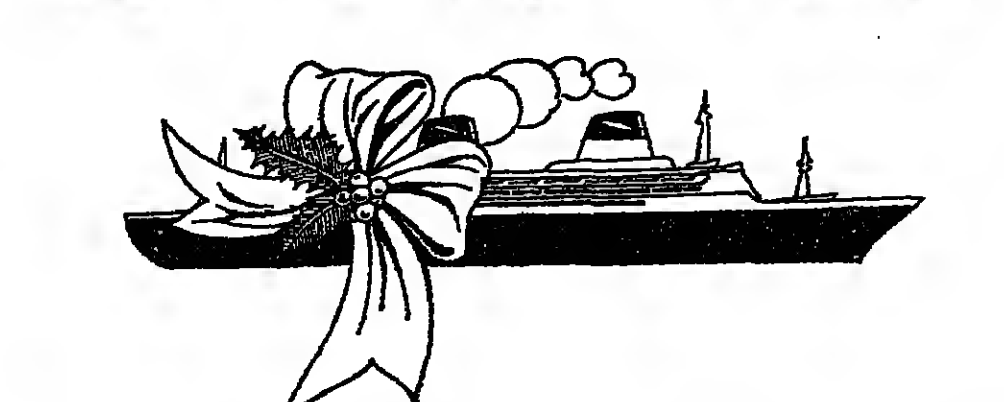
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The Vietnam Handshake

One month has elapsed since that dramatic White House briefing by Dr. Henry Kissinger. "We remain convinced that the issues that I have mentioned are soluble in a very brief period of time," President Nixon's negotiator said. "We have undertaken, and I repeat it here publicly, to settle them at one more meeting and to remain at that meeting for as long as is necessary to complete the agreement." This undertaking to the people of the United States and of Vietnam has now been broken. Perhaps the reasons are technical, but there are ominous signs that more profound considerations may be promoting ruinous second thoughts.

White House spokesmen now stress the quest for "a settlement that will last, not just for the short term but for the long term." This smacks dangerously of the inflated war aims that kept the Johnson and Nixon administrations fighting so intensely in Vietnam long after knowledgeable strategists had concluded these aims were unattainable.

Far from envisaging a disengagement of American personnel from Vietnam, the administration is revealed to have embarked on a secret build-up of "civilian" personnel under Defense Department contract to "advise" the South Vietnamese military establishment. And four weeks after the White House declared that "peace is at hand," the United States carried out two days of what was officially described as the heaviest B-52 bombardment of North Vietnam of the whole war.

Pressing the advantage which he has ap-

parently gained in the past month of jockeying, President Thieu has sent a special envoy to meet Mr. Nixon this week, after which he is to accompany Dr. Kissinger to the renewed dialogue with Hanoi's Le Duc Tho next week. Among the "clarifications" the United States is reportedly seeking from North Vietnam is a specific pledge to withdraw some of its troops from the South after the cease-fire, thus soothing one of President Thieu's deepest fears. From the start, Dr. Kissinger's critics and supporters alike spotted the absence of any visible concession by Hanoi on this point as a critical element in the give-and-take that had gone into the basic accord; if it is being injected as a new element at this stage, what is left of the whole issue of understanding?

It seems impossible to doubt, from the statements of both sides, that Dr. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho reached a handshake agreement a month ago to end 10 years of war in Vietnam; the White House disclosed this tentative accord just before the American presidential elections. As every collective bargainer knows, the whole concept of negotiation is built on mutual respect for the integrity of such agreements, whatever minor difficulties may attend their translation into formal contract language. If a veto by President Thieu is leading to United States insistence on renegotiation of one or more of the most fundamental clauses in the agreement, the promised light at the end of the tunnel may once again be receding into dim shadow.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Letting Mr. Sadat 'Sweat It Out'

Twice in two weeks the tacit mutual guidelines for relative calm on the border between Syria and Israeli-occupied Golan have been breached, and hours-long artillery and air duels have taken place. Militarily, these seem to have had no particular importance in themselves or as harbingers of broader fighting to come. Syria, with its new Russian weapons (a means by which it can one-up currently quiescent Egypt), may have its own political reasons to strut its military stuff. Israel, not often reluctant to exercise its immense American-supplied arsenal, may not have been entirely displeased to use guerrilla provocations as a pretext to shoot back in a major way. These are essentially irresponsible uses of force on both sides, although it should be noted that Israel has had the discretion not to launch at Syria, which enjoys Soviet patronage, the same kind of conspicuous land invasions which it has recently launched in Lebanon, a country with no foreign patronage at all.

All the same, it is disturbing to find Israelis publicly claiming that they shelled six Syrian civilian villages—not Palestinian camps but Syrian villages—"to give the Syrians a signal that they should stop shelling our civilian settlements." The settlements in question are those Israel has established on territory it seized in 1967. The "signal" Israel is giving, whether or not it concedes, is that shelling civilian villages is permissible. Such a "signal" does much to undermine the presumed basis of moral superiority on which Israel commonly bases its appeals for sympathy and support in the West. Is Mrs. Meir now prepared to state that as a matter of high policy, Israel has erased the distinction it had previously claimed to respect between civilian and military targets? Americans, who supply the airplanes being used, have a right to know. Syria, however, is a sideshow, with a popu-

lation a sixth of Egypt's, a military budget barely a tenth, and a capital quite completely open to Israeli strikes. Egypt is the main act. The Israeli-Egyptian cease-fire line at Suez remains quiet: Soldiers banter back and forth across the dead water. With most of the Soviet stiffening gone from Egypt's own forces, not even Israel's successive humiliations of Lebanon and Syria have been able to provoke a careful Cairo into fulfilling its trumpeted "commitments" to help defend its allies. On Friday, the authoritative Egyptian commentator, Mr. Helkal, noted that the world, otherwise preoccupied with progress and détente, was tiring of the Mideast. He seemed to be conceding that time was not on Egypt's side.

This line complements that recently offered by Mr. Eban, Israel's foreign minister, who said (shades of Richard Nixon?) the best Israeli policy now is to let Mr. Sadat "sweat it out," his range of alternatives narrowing all the time, driving him eventually to discussions with Israel itself. A limited agreement opening the Suez Canal could be the first step. If Mr. Eban's prediction turns out to be more than a rationale for Israeli rigidity, then the success of any such Egyptian turn will depend in large part on whether Israel stands on its military superiority and demands immediate and conspicuous Egyptian concessions, or whether it treats Egypt as a neighbor whose long-range cooperation it has got to earn and reward.

An Egyptian decision to open some kind of negotiations with Israel would be difficult but would surely be met with "road understanding" Cairo's military vulnerability would give it the underdog's somewhat compensating political advantage. Farseeing Israelis would be tested in their contention that Israel does not expect or hope to "impose" a lasting, mutually valuable settlement with its jets and tanks and guns.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Tito's 'Cultural Revolution'

The purges and shakeups which have lately been sweeping through Yugoslavia constitute a regressive reaction by Tito against a regional patriotism that had grown virulent in some parts of the Yugoslav federation and threatened its continued cohesion—with the aid not only of exiled Croats but also of Soviet agents.

Yugoslavia has gone further than the other Eastern countries in the difficult, if not impossible attempt to become liberal, federalistic and prosperous, and at the same time to remain the dominion of a ruling Communist party. To date the experiment has yielded a zigzag course which is a source of worry and concern to the country's own people and its friends elsewhere. This is partly because no one knows how, and by whom, the six republics and two autonomous regions between the Adriatic and the Danube will be held together when Tito departs from the scene.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Deadlock in Peace Talks

Although it is, in one obvious sense, disappointing that the Vietnam peace talks should have reached a state of apparent deadlock, in another sense it is quite encouraging. For it does suggest that President Nixon is not determined to get out of Vietnam as soon as possible and on virtually any terms. The so-called "draft accord" which was released by Hanoi before the presidential election did rather give the impression. Time is well worth taking . . . the important thing is to achieve, not a rapid settlement, but a settlement which will last and which will give the people of South Vietnam the right and real opportunity to determine their own political destiny. This will not be possible if North Vietnamese troops are allowed to stay in the country after a cease-fire. On this point, Washington and Saigon should keep their heels well dug in.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 23, 1897

VIENNA—There is now a governmental crisis in Austria. The premier and his ministers have resigned. But the emperor, whose elevation to the throne put an end to revolution, and whose defeat in Bohemia left him stronger and more popular than before, is still at the head of the state. He is the most experienced and probably the wisest of continental sovereigns. There is, therefore, good reason not to despair of Austria-Hungary.

Fifty Years Ago

November 23, 1922

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The cabinet at its meeting here today discussed the drunkenness of Anna-polis midshipmen following the Army-Navy football game in Philadelphia last Saturday, which Secretary of the Navy Denby declared was a disgrace and would be investigated thoroughly. It has been decided not to ban future Army-Navy games but to punish severely in the future any midshipman or cadet who violates the National Prohibition Law.



'Hang in There'

Marx and Marxist Germany

By C. L. Sulzberger

DRESDEN, East Germany.—By its energetic reconstruction this former capital, famous for its fine buildings overlooking the Elbe, for its craftsmen and for the magnificent paintings in its art gallery, typifies the German Democratic Republic now rising like a small phoenix in the Communist world.

Dresden was smashed by an Anglo-American bombing raid in February, 1945, when the Allies sought to help the Soviet Army destroy Hitler. Contemporary propaganda (including the museum catalogues) describes that assault as "barbaric" and "mean-spirited to the core." Propaganda is a notable aspect of the system and until very recently it has been openly hostile to the West.

The Communist League, led by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, came into existence, the slogan of this party: "All Germany shall be declared a unified, indivisible republic" fully corresponded to the interests of the people and the nation.

Nowadays the only unity sought by the Democratic Republic is with the Soviet Union. As the book also says: "The most important foreign policy task of the GDR consists in becoming ever more firmly anchored" in the socialist "community by comprehensively deepening the alliance with the Soviet Union as well as the other fraternal socialist countries."

The book continues: "As long as the FRG (Federal German Republic) is an imperialist state the relations between the GDR and the FRG can only be those of peaceful coexistence according to the rules of international law. Relations of another kind are impossible between states with differing social systems."

Honecker spelled this out yet further to me by saying of the two Germanys that their "two ideologies mutually exclude each other" and that it was "an advantage to the world" to see two separate German states.

The East German boss is proud that his country is second only to the Soviet Union among Warsaw Pact members in terms of industrial production and high living standards. He says the annual growth rate of the GNP is between 6 and 7 percent with labor productivity rapidly increasing. But unlike West Germany, East Germany had no intention of "instituting a guest labor system" by admitting large numbers of foreign workers.

Global Rating

Honecker was not sure of the global rating of East Germany as an industrial power. It is variously listed as number 8, 9, 10, 12 and 14, depending on what statistical compilation is consulted.

A listing used by American diplomats gives West Germany number four position in the world (after the United States, Russia and Japan) with a GNP worth \$224 billion (less than a fourth that of America and less than half that of the Soviet Union) and gives East Germany number 14 position with slightly over \$35 billion.

The two German outputs, when

added together, exceed that of Japan, now number three. But they are not going to be added together—in the predictable future. So East Germany, with less than half the area of the West, goes it alone with its Marxist partners.

Textile industries and intelligence have registered great success here and a "new economic system," which Honecker concedes isn't really "new," has impressively boosted the status of this small country (about 17 million population). A considerable

percentage of available funds is invested in research and development and technical innovations are encouraged with financial bonuses.

Moreover, the GDR has been careful to insist on wide diffusion of modern consumer goods, thereby producing a perceptibly higher appearance of comfort than exists among its Eastern neighbors. Improved living conditions ease Honecker's job in strictly limiting access of East Germans to the West even while opening free

nit under his overcoat and was of awesome value, and anyhow he liked the cut of it.

These works are the patrimony of all mankind; every single one was bought with the lifeblood of a master spirit. Most of them are from Italy. Italy is a country which has hardly tried to run the most ordinary public services, but she has the most perfect, how can it be said with this very special problem? To hire decently alert and at least partially educated guards; takes a great deal of money, because the treasures to be watched over is so vast in quantity. Nobody would dream of robbing Italy of its heritage, or any part of it, but it is also the heritage of all the living and the dead, the future, past and present.

Plato thought we were born with some memory of justice from a former and no doubt better existence; whether it is so with justice or not, I think it is obviously true of art. We gasp with recognition at what we are seeing for the first time. Every body knows this experience. Why, then, not deal with it somehow internationally? What is UNESCO doing, anyhow?

VINCENT SHEEHAN.

Leggione-per-Arco, Italy.

Irish Solution?

Mr. Heath, Prime Minister of Britain, is in so many ways a brilliant man, but when it comes to Ireland, he has a blind spot. Watch, for example, CHIT. Nov. 17) how he is willing to spend \$50,000 of the British taxpayers' money to subsidize a divided Ireland, and another \$250,000 to support British occupying forces there.

I want Mr. Heath to sit up and take notice when an intelligent man speaks to him: Give this money for Ireland—one parliament for one people, just as there is in Britain, itself, or in France.

RICHARD MULLINS.

Shanghaigen, Ireland.

Nixon's Mandate

In the article by Archibald MacLachlan, published in the International Herald Tribune of Nov. 21, he states categorically that in the American presidential election just concluded "if there's a mandate, nobody knows what it is."

In the unlikely event that he was referring to himself as that "nobody," such a statement could have been made only by an arrogant egotist who presumes to speak for the 61 percent of the voting electorate that chose Mr. Nixon, as well as for the 39 percent who did not. That he even speaks for the 39 percent is highly doubtful.

Your correspondent knows what the mandate is, and is acquainted personally with a stable number of other Americans who also know what it is.

To start with, the mandate is for Mr. Nixon to appoint to the Supreme Court, when the appropriate vacancies occur, over the next four years, justices more nearly of the caliber of those who composed the Supreme Court in the first 100 years of our country's existence. The progress made in that direction by President Nixon during his first administration is expected to be continued. That undoubtedly is the most important item in the mandate.

Highly important too, in the mandate, is for President Nixon to continue the steps he has already taken to ward off the

success of West Germany to the East.

The contrast between economic conditions within the GDR and the FRG are today less unfavorable to the former than a decade ago. But there is little pretense that freedom of expression or the right to political dissent exists. With Honecker's hopes for later re-education, the slowly changing contacts broaden. Honecker seems convinced it won't. There is no reason to believe Honecker doesn't know what he's talking about.

complete destruction of the purchasing power of the U.S. dollar caused by high governmental deficit spending. That President Nixon understands this as part of his mandate is evidenced by his vetoing of nine appropriation bills just before the elections.

When, as the foreign relations sphere, the mandate of Mr. C. L. Sulzberger (in CHIT, Nov. 23) so clearly put it, for President Nixon to "mainly go ahead" with his plans to tranquilize Southeast Asia, recognize China, and finally make Soviet friendship.

Now, Mr. MacLachlan's denigration of the American people because of what he calls the loss of their "patience for liberty" and no longer believing "in men and liberty" and not only here at home but everywhere "in the world" when the facts indicate the exact opposite, is beyond comprehension.

Our martyred President Kennedy, in his inaugural address stated: "We will pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe, to assure the survival and the success of liberty." These were not empty words. He was backed by the American people and their representatives in Congress, not only for the well-expressed determination but also when he acted by sending our first active fighting men to Southeast Asia. Why? Because liberty's survival and success was threatened for millions of South Vietnamese plus the million North Vietnamese who found it possible to flee to the south. The grim hand of totalitarianism was about to enslave them all.

As of now some 50,000 precious American lives and billions of dollars have been sacrificed to preserve freedom and liberty. FRANK R. KESSEMBERGER.

Nice.

U.S. Voter Apathy

This past election, in which only 55 percent of the eligible American voters turned out, reveals a dangerous level of apathy reached among people of my country. They have been mentally oppressed by the dominance of mass-media rhetoric which has produced their apathy thus influence.

So that when given the chance for reform their minds are fogged with cynicism and now they have committed themselves with "nobody" to the kind of paternalistic power they represented.

The House is changing. It becoming more open and less predictable, more realistic and less manipulative, more independent and less partisan. It is a fresh place, in terms of its membership and its spirit, and if one can say so in advance a more hopeful place, if no less a mirror of the contradictions in the country it represents.

ROBERTA NOONAN.

Argonne, France.

A Changing, Revitalized U.S. House

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—The House of Representatives is a deceptive place. Talking about it this past week, a White House legislative liaison man, a labor lobbyist and a veteran of the press gallery all commented on what they called its "static" or "stagnant" quality.

Yet the case can be made that the House is changing faster than any other part of the national government. When the gavel falls in January, exactly half its members will be men and women who have begun their House service since 1967.

This "dramatic shift" downward in the seniority structure of the House, as John Rostenkowski political scientist Robert Feabody calls it, has gone largely unremarked even by people who deal professionally with the House day by day.

There has been some comment on the fact that the crop of freshman representatives—48 Republicans and 28 Democrats—is larger than usual. What has not been noted is that the 1972 election climaxed a period of exceptionally rapid turnover in both houses of Congress.

Forty-two of the 100 senators who will serve next January were not around six years ago, and 216 of the 435 representatives will also be people who came to Washington in the past six years. When replacements are elected for the missing Hale Boggs and Nick Begich, the majority of the House will be "underclassmen."

The rate of turnover has been more rapid among Republicans than Democrats. Barely one-third of the 193 Republicans have more than six years' service in the House. The opposing sides of the 1964 and 1968 elections and the wave of retirements this past year really cleaned out the Republican side of the aisle.

But even among the more stable Democratic majority, there has been a largely invisible process of self-renewal taking place. The House Democratic members in the new Congress will be men and women who have come to Washington since 1964, and only 101 members on the majority side have more than a decade of seniority.

What does this shift of generations in the House imply? In policy terms, the most important fact is that the members of the new Congress will be men and women who have come to Congress to defend the landmark pieces of domestic legislation of the New Deal, the Fair Deal, the New Frontier or the Great Society. They were not part of that pattern of lawmaking, any more than they were part of the decision-making that led us into the Vietnam quagmire.

That should suggest to Richard Nixon, who found the floor of the House the most favorable legislative ground in his first term, that there is even more opportunity in the second term to shape a post-New Deal-Great Society domestic program, if he is so minded.

The implications of the generational change are even greater for the House as an institution than they are for its legislative output. The House is a place of entry to national politics for bright young men and women. And the new majority in the House is likely to differ, not just in age, but in character, from its predecessors.

Like those entering other trades and professions, the House new comers will be men and women impatient with the old ways of doing business, less willing to "move up the chairs," waiting silently for years for their turn at a subcommittee chairmanship, less deferential to their elders and more insistent on grabbing a piece of the action now.

Mood of House

The changes made in the past four years in House rules and procedures, weakening the seniority system, opening more matters to public debate and floor decision—point the way in which the House is likely to move dramatically in the coming four years.

The old partnerships that dominated the House—Mills and Byrnes on Commerce, Celler and McCulloch on Judiciary, Mahon and Bow on Appropriations; Colmer and Smith on Rules—have been broken up by the retirement or defeat this past year of one or both the partners. They have been replaced by newcomers, less likely to be hostile to the kind of paternalistic power they represented.

The House is changing. It becoming more open and less predictable, more realistic and less manipulative, more independent and less partisan. It is a fresh place, in terms of its membership and its spirit, and if one can say so in advance a more hopeful place, if no less a mirror of the contradictions in the country it represents.

Argonne, France.

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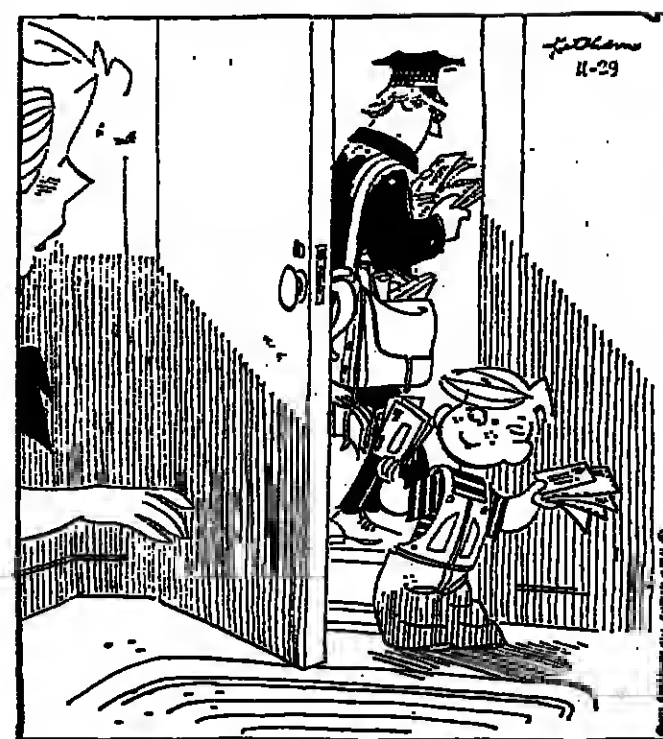
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Yesterday's Jumbles: BASIN EXACT ABUSED CANDID
Answers: Made a dent in the history of
Examination—BANK

So many Americans have come to fear, distrust and even detest the Detroit automobile today that to have had your doubts early in the game has become a kind of distinction. I am glad to say that the last automobile I loved was a Ford V-8 convertible with rumble seat purchased in 1934 and turned in what an enormous moment—that was!—in 1938 for the first of a series of cars, including one of foreign manufacture, each of which I turn I came to loathe. I haven't owned one of the damned things for 16 years now, and began clicking pins into wax models and melting them down, with incantations, when tall five and two-tone paint jobs came in. Hence the most optimistic title of all books on this season's publishing. This is for me "The Death of the Automobile" by Jerome J. Jerome, that Mr. Jerome's report of the monster's imminent demise is not greatly exaggerated.

Air pollution, which has been the catalyst for public alarm; dangerousness, which, as revealed by Ralph Nader, has made him a kind of holy man for the abused and hiked consumer; inefficiency, as the cities and highways around complete traffic stasis; and sheer ugliness into the bargain, are in themselves not so much major issues that can be remedied separately as the interlocked components of an ecological and economic disaster. So pervasive is it that: the automobile may be an insuperable obstacle to any other plan, at least for the American continents and Europe, which is not far behind us. (Look at Paris, already clogged and stinking.)

The most alarming part of Mr. Jerome's book, for anyone who has come to hate the automobile for its obvious effects on our lives without analyzing the structure of its viciousness, is his apparently irrefutable argument that the only way we are to get far has been to worsen the situation, with one supposed boon, the Interstate Highway System, leading the other toboggan runs in the race toward Armageddon.

He ticks off 17 arguments—I hope they come to be known as Jerome's 17-Point Catchall—against the I.H.S. His arguments are that it systematically devastates historical regions and parks, kills innercity retail activity, removes property from tax rolls at the very time cities are starving for revenue, concentrates and increases traffic, concentrates evils, becomes a Big Casino for land speculators and puts community planning into their hands, increases population imbalance, subsidizes commercial users at the expense of private users, militates against development of workable public transit systems, costs too much, and causes congestion, urban flight, and a host of environmental evils. In short, it compounds every problem that it is supposed to solve; and as such it is a disaster. Problems are never solved if they would affect.

At the moment, Mr. Jerome finds European cars less virulent than Detroit's. They are, he holds, better engineered than shoddy, technologically a American product, which he improves only reluctantly; put under duress. But for manufacturers, intending the cars, whose potential for sleek engineering has been constructed in other comp products (cameras, television, and radios), are beginning learn from Detroit that a bit of the public-be-damned and hell-with-the-planet can be easiest profits. The autom manufacturers, Mr. Jerome asserts, are the present-day equivalent of the old-time Roanoke, who made fortunes selling lengths of continent in gales of darkness.

Because the automobile is in the most powerful as factor in our national economy out of each six of us, Jerome's book notes, works if living that depends rather difficult on automobile sales. In Detroit, at least, it is powered salesmanism and inference to the public good led to a crisis where the automobile is on our national conscience as consumers. Shouldn't he be able to stop impervious car today without fee getting. If you can, you won't. And that's the end of the outline of the situation. What is to come, he is less sure. To be anything else would him in the position of prop and his book is determined factual, statistical, in a way that would make visionary speculations an irrational conclusion.

He does feel that the reason: that of mass transit system should be to first deal with one instead of 50 automobiles (train instead of thousands) feels that when things get enough, they will remedy the selves (as they seem ready to with public feeding so uneasy if it is not too late. "The automobile will die when its use comes unbearable"—unless we fight.

He ends the book suggest that the human foot is transportation solution. It hasn't had a great deal of technological support in recent years but might be the salvation of York. We have all tried it in New York, getting out of a bus stall in traffic and walking home. More seriously, he suggests that we go into analysis to resolve our mobility complex, up-date the wartime question, "Is it trip necessary?" and extending it to an examination of a way life.

Mr. Jerome writes with clarity and conviction and enough humor make the book palatable without lessening its punch—and to Robert Osborn's black-comic drawings from stealing the show. I hope everybody reads "The Death of the Automobile." Everybody. If Detroit has rebuffed all it has to do is make them in cars, not in words.

Mr. Canavay is a New York Times art critic.

ACROSS		51 Warm-sea fish	21 Greek letters
1 _____ California	52 Friday's zodiac	52 Friday's zodiac	24 Watch bearing
5 Debate _____	55 Use of a wrong term	55 Use of a wrong term	25 Splashing sound
10 Kind of bag or bane	59 Canadian city	59 Canadian city	26 North African port
14 Test _____	61 Basilica part	61 Basilica part	27 Convex molding
15 Welland or Kiel	62 Arabian area	62 Arabian area	28 Complete _____
16 Soda and others	63 Therefore _____	63 Therefore _____	29 Zhivago's love and others
17 Gemstone _____	64 Journalist's Abe	64 Journalist's Abe	30 Storehouse
18 Royal Russian	65 Mince et al.	65 Mince et al.	33 Delighted in Paris
20 Famous word hatcher	66 Invited _____	66 Invited _____	35 Donkey, in Bom
22 Luggage item	67 Use the dice	67 Use the dice	37 Ralph and _____
23 French river	DOWN		38 _____
24 Become clear	1 Bust's companion	1 Bust's companion	42 Negative charge
25 Toast _____	2 Harp, in Italy	2 Harp, in Italy	44 Sea bird
26 Strength	3 Kind of African soil	3 Kind of African soil	46 Sixty years
31 Washroom: Abbr.	4 Eases _____	4 Eases _____	49 Oklahoma
32 Asian antelope	5 Grew together	5 Grew together	51 Dice _____
34 Growing out	6 Gear for Figaro	6 Gear for Figaro	52 Musical part: Abbr.
36 Reed _____	7 Scottish morsel	7 Scottish morsel	53 City on an Italian map
38 Office implement	8 Cairo initials	8 Cairo initials	54 South river
40 Mardi _____	9 Java or Lions	9 Java or Lions	55 Pianist _____
41 Port of Majorca	10 Gashed eye	10 Gashed eye	56 Thelonious
43 Jeeves, e.g.	11 Writer Pierce	11 Writer Pierce	56 Saint _____
45 Mimic _____	12 Letter inserts: Abbr.	12 Letter inserts: Abbr.	(Channel golf)
46 Fasten, in carpentry	13 Tennis-tour name	13 Tennis-tour name	57 Malignant _____
48 Container _____	19 "_____ Triste"	19 "_____ Triste"	58 Dance _____
50 Laugh, in Lyon			60 Farce winds

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Slipping by the Censors in Spain and France

Afflicted with all the vices of parenthood, these parents have, quite naturally, always dreamed of having their son go to Yale, and become a rich tax lawyer who would not only have so much income that he would send the excess to his parents but would also teach him all the latest double-plays.

I knew I could not send a press cable, and I feared that even a bulky letter to an American publication might be stopped; so I addressed an envelope to Mr. Eustace

One of them asked, "How many people listen to Mr. Root?" "About 4 million," my cyclist answered. The milling in and out of offices resumed. Then the spokesman of the colonels reappeared by some mysterious rule of war. censorship is always a function of colonels, assisted by a scattering of majors, and inquired, "Have

"The official was surprised. He didn't know that radio could carry all the way across the Atlantic.

"Do you suppose," I asked him, "that if we were radiating to the Germans I would be wiring to Mr. Lusinchi care of the army? We're both accredited to the army as war correspondents. Why didn't you check with the military?"

"We don't get along very well with the army," the policeman said.

A question put to Detroit Magazine: "I know that the U.S. Supreme Court justices view the 'Black' boys in some of the cases they review, but how do they react to them?" Detroit's answer: "Their reactions to hard-core are hard to come by but here are some. William O. Douglas took a strong opinion of them. He has been released."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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